WASHINGTON.

NO VACANT SEAT ON THE SUPREME BENCH. AUTHORITATIVE CONTRADICTION OF THE REPORT THAT MR. JUSTICE SWAYNE WILL RETIRE-IM-PROPER MOTIVES ATTRIBUTED TO ITS AUTHORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The Sunday Berold, referring to the report that Mr. Justice Swayne of the Supreme Court contemplates resigning, says it has authority to deny the report. Justice Swayne's health is remarkably good, and his mental powers as vigorous as they ever were. The Herald continues: If we were called upon to state the origin of these false reports, we should say they originated in a desire to displace Mr. Bristow from the Treasury Department and place him on the Bench. To place Mr. Bristow on the Bench it is necessary to displace Mr. Swayne or some other Justice. Mr. Bristow has incurred the displeasure of some persons who cannot manipulate him for their own advantage. Hence they desire his removal. To effect this they propose to place him on the Bench of the Supreme Court. This we believe to be the true state of the case. We also believe that neither of the gentlemen named have been consulted, and that it is altogether an importinence on the part of those who are moving in the matter to use their names, without their leave, in pennection with the proposed changes."

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. COSTLY EXPERIMENTS WITH ORDNANCE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1874.

When Mr. Norman Ward failed to induce Concress to give him \$3,000,000 last session for rifling all the smooth-bore guns belonging to the Government at the rate of \$500 a gun-the actual cost being only \$20—it was supposed that his rather ex-pensive connection with the Treasury had ceased. The Summer before he got \$40,000 for firing a single shot at a target on an island in Boston barbor under the auspices of the Navy Department. The experiment demonstrated that with an enormous charge of short powder a tremendous effect could be produced on a target at a very short range. Mr. Wiard prudently refrained from ascertaining what effect had been produced on the gun, and fired no more shots for fear it would burst. The \$40,000 was of course all expended in making the experiand Wiard wanted more. Congress made no approriation for him, but after the adjournment Secretary Robeson drew \$60,000 from the regular ordnance appropriation and gave it to Wiard to go on with his firing. The first gun he wied burst at the 13th round. In the second he put a sub-caliber shot and 180 pounds of powder, and the result was that it burst on the first fire. The bursting of the first gun, Wiard said, was owing to a fault in the rifling, and he had the second rifled under his own supervision. The best ordnance authorities in the navy say that all that is new in Mr. Wiard's theories about ordnance is worthless, and that all that is valuable is old. They regard the payments made to him as an inexcusable waste of the public money. It is worthy of note that the Ordnance Bureau never had faith in these theories or recommended the costly experiments which have been made to test their merit. The whole performance has been carried on by Secretary Robeson of his sown motion, and the Government will not, it is stated, derive one cent's worth of information or anything else of value in return for the \$100,000 expended. But then Mr. Wiard has been benefited, and a few of his friends, and that was presumably the object in view. adjournment Secretary Robeson drew \$60,000

THE RUMORED MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF THE

The Secretary of the Navy disposes of the rumored difficulty between himself and the Secretary of the Treasury as follows: "There is nothing in it. So far from there being any controversy on the subject referred to, it has not been even mentioned between myself and the Secretary, or between myself and the President for the last three months. As I understand the real fact to be, Senator Cattell was appointed, last Summer, Agent of the Treasury Department in relation to Syndicate matters abroad, but was prevented from going by the protracted sickness and final death of his wife. Whether it will now be worth while for him to go, in view of the long delay, and the fact that the Syndicate con-tract terminates very shortly, is a matter entirely for the Treasury Department, and upon which I don't profess to have an opinion, but I am sure Mr. Cattell will not consent to go in any event unless the Secretary of the Treasury desires him to do so." PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Many members of Congress and others who have had the patience to read the very long bill of the Select Committee, providing a government for the District of Columbia, consider it complicated in its details, and therefore, if enacted in its present form, would lead to much confusion; and eminent lawyers say that the organic law of the District should be as brief as the Constitution of the United States, and as long, if not longer, than the act establishing the Treasury Department. No doubt the bill will undergo much amendment, including the taxation clause, which, while apparently designed for the re-lief of tax-payers from their present burdens, keeps the taxes at their present rates, namely, \$3 on the \$100. The substantive features of the bill will,

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY AS TO SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

In the distribution of the President's message among the various committees of the House on Wednesday last the portion of it relating to the troubles in Arkansas was referred to the select Committee already existing on that subject, and that portion of the message relating to Louisiana and the other Southern States, except Arkansas, was referred to a select Committee of seven to be appointed to a select Committee or seven to be ap-pointed by the Speaker. This Committee has not yet been appointed. It is very probable that after it has been appointed and organized it will proceed to take testimony through sub-committees or other-wise relative to the disturbed condition of Missis-sippi and Louisiana.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A number of the delegates to the Cheap Transportation Convention at Richmond are now in Washington They do not design going before any of the standing They do not design going before any of the standing committees of Congress in a body to represent their cause, but will severally talk to their respective Congressmen privately, thinking that to be the better way. The various subjects are passed in the hands of separate advocates. They do not seem hopeful that Congress will grant their prayer, the large amount of money required for the various internal improvements being beyond the means of the National Trensury.

was held that where a party, claimant, is beyond the limits of the United States, and it is impossible at the time of making the petition to procure his oath, the oath of his authorized attorney is sufficient to make his petition admissible, provided the facis of such absence and inability to procure such oath are set out in the petition or in an annexed affidavit.

The Republican Senators at their recent session deeided to make the Select Committee on Rules a standing committee, and subsequently the Senate by a unanimous vote placed Senator Ferry of Michigan at its head. This is considered a merited acknowledgement of his ability and marked services in making a thor-ough revision of the voluminous and complicated rules of the Senate.

being those interested in the recent removals and ap-pointments to office in that State. Several of those who were removed are here in person, striving for restora-tion, which their opponents are as carnessly endeavor-

The Secretary of the Treasury last night received a letter from Mr. MeArthur of Philadelphia, declining the tender of the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. In the mean time Mr. Mullett is still in office, and is likely to remain for some time. Joseph M. Beatty, John Breeding, and A. M. Singleton

have been appointed Internal Revenue storekeepers in the Eighth District of Kentucky. MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Boston, Dec. 13 .- A terrible double tragedy was enacted this afternoon at Charlestown, by William H. Jones of Somerville killing Mrs. O. R. Barry, at her residence, No. 86 School-st., Charlestown, and immediately afterward cutting his own throat. Jones was d and had grown-up children, and the two fam-

ble. The deed was doubtless premeditated, as it was done with a razor which he had taken with him from his home in Somerville. There were no witnesses to the terrible affair, the remainder of the Barry family being at church, and the bodies were found about 34 o'clock by a son of the murdered woman. They were lying upon the floor, about four feet apart, each with the throat cut. No cause is assigned for the deed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COUNCIL BETWEEN THE PEACE COMMIS-SIONERS AND THE FIVE NATIONS OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE INDIANS FULLY SET FORTH IN RESOLUTIONS AND SPEECHES-WHAT CONGRESS IS ASKED TO DO FOR THEM-THE

COUNCIL COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL. MUSKOGEE, I. T., Dec. 13.-The Indian Peace amissioners met the Indians in council again yesterday, and the following preamble and resolutions were presented by the delegates:

day, and the following preamble and resolutions were presented by the delegates:

Whereas, Certain questions have been propounded to the Five Nations assembled in council, through their delegates, by Gen. C. B. Fisk, J. D. Ling, B. R. Roberts, and C. G. Hammond, members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, seeking to ascertain the sense of said nations as to the propriety of additional legislation by Congress for the better protection of their rights, and letter maintenance of peace within their border; therefore, in anwer to said inquiry, be it

Resolved, By the delegates of said nations in joint council assemied; first, that said delegates, for themselves and in behalf of their people, desire to express their gratitude at meeting the distinguished members of the Board of Indian Commissioners now present, and their hearily thanks for the words of sympathy and interest in behalf of the Indians so kindly uttered; second, they take occasion to express their thanks to the President of the United States, for his benign Indian question, and their admiration for his view on the Indian question, and their gratitude for historiest adherence to the same; third, we respectfully ask of Congress, as the authorized representatives of the sepale, that they will respect, reaffirm, and athere to the stipulations of our treatics with the United States, and only ask that they be fully carried out in good faith; fourth, that they are unwilling to take the initiative, or to participate in any movement that may lead to a change in their National conditions, or of their relation to the United States, except such changes as are provided for by treaty stipulations.

The nations which they represent labor under griev-

cept such changes as are provided for by treaty stipulations.

The nations which they represent labor under grievances which should be remedied; yet, without endangering any rights now guaranteed to them in soil or self-government. Among these grievances they may be permitted respectfully to enumerate the following:

First: The objectionable manner in which the United States Court of the Western District of Arkansas has exercised its jurisdiction over the Indian constry.

Second: For the delays in paying the nations moneys they believe to be due.

Third: The grants of lands made in the Indian Territory by acts of Congress to certain railroad companies without consulting the views or interests of the Indians, the title of such lands being made contingent upon the extinguishment of the Indian title.

Fourth: Unjust observantation in railroad tariffs made against the people of this Territory by such railroad corporations as now have roads in operation over Indian lands.

Fifth: The failure of the United States Government adequately to protect the Indians against intuision and tresuss on their lands by unauthorized persons.

Sixth: The injury done to the people of the Territory by the constant agitation of measures in Congress, including bills to organize Indian Territory lato a Territory of the United States, which threaten the intraction of the rights guaranteed to them, and which thus keeps them unsettled as to their future, and which entails upon them large and rulnous expouses in the defense of the interest of the Five Nations.

The resolutions were signed by 33 delegates. A full and free discussion of the resolutions, participated in

and free discussion of the resolutions, participated in by delegates from each of the nations, and by the Commissioners, was continued until 5 p. m., when the Council

In the afternoon, Judge Fulsome of the Chectaw Nation stated to the Commissioners that he and his associates desired Col. Boudinot to present their views to the mous consent of the Board and delegates. He did this by reading the eighth article of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Treaty of 1863, which provides for a form of Territorial Government, and stating that he and his Choctaw friends desired, if Congress decided to legislate for them, to do so under the provisions of that article of the treaty. Mr. Ross said that the Cherokees were not bound by the Choctaw Treaty, and did not accept it. The Commissioners adjourned, apparently well pleased with the Council, and left on a special train at night. mous consent of the Board and delegates. He did this

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Dec. 13 .- A brutal and unprovoked murder was committed here last night by a provoked murder was committed here is a large by cherokee Indian named Napoleon Urzery, who shot and instantly killed another Cherokee named Thomas M. Combs. [Urzery escaped, but Major Ingalis, Indian Agent, assisted by Col. Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, are making every offers to capture him.

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN WATERBURY, VT.-LOSS, \$50,000.

WATERBURY, Vt., Dec. 13 .- The buildings of the Vermont Reform School, with the exception of the barn and sheds, in this place, were burned at an early o'clock, and was caused by a defective gasometer. The progress of the flames was very rapid, and it was found impossible to save anything from the building. The in-mates, about 150 in number, were all saved without the mates, about 150 in number, were all saved without the slightest injury. They are now lodged at the Waterbury Hotel. The trustees, with Gov. Peck, were in consultation yesterday with reference to the foture of the school. An extra session of the Legislature to make appropriations for the rebuilding of the school is talked of. The buildings, with the furniture and fixtures, cost about \$50,000. The insurance is \$24,000. Superintendent Fairbanks of the Reform School reached home at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, bringing with him plans for temporarily disposing of his boys, which he has perfected. The plans embrace a building neaf which is a large shop. 120x40 feet. A steam fire engine is attached to the building, and the first story is to be well stored with machinery. The second story he proposes to finish for a workshop and dining-room, and the attic for a sleeping apartment. His plans were at once adopted by the trustees. It will require about ten days to put the building in the condition proposed. Meanwhile the boys flud quariers at the Hali of the Waterbury House.

IN CARTHAGE, N. Y.-LOSS OF LIFE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 13 .- A fire at Carhage, N. Y., broke out in the livery stable of E. Gates, on Capal-st., destroying the stable, with its contents together with two small tenements east of the stable, and causing the death of an old geatleman. Volney S. Warren, the former proprietor of the stable, with his two children and his father, were asieep in rooms over the office of the stable at the time the five broke out. Volney rushed to the balcony on the front of the building, and as flames issued from the windows, he ran back to reace his tather and children, but the filmes and smoke drove him back to the balcony, when he fell off, breaking his right arm twee. He was also seriously brunsed on the arms and legs. The two children got out uninjured, but the father of Mr. Warren, an old man, was burned to death in his bed, his charred bones being found after tae fire. The loss is estimated at \$5,000; insured for \$2,000. ogether with two small tenements east of the stable

INSURANCE LOSSES IN CHARLESTON, W. VA. CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—The losses of the insurance companies by the fire in Charleston, W. Va., on

Thursday, were as follows: Thursday, were as follows:

Phonix of Hartford, \$2,25.); Fire Assurance of Philadelpuia, \$3,70.); North British, the American, and the Central of Hartford, \$2,560 each; the Continental of New-York, \$4,500; the Sunbury of Prunayivania, the German of New-York, the Edna, and the Liverpool, London, and Globe, \$2,000 each; the Franklin of Philadelphia, \$10,000; the Ningara o' New-York, \$4,000; the Underwriters of New-York, \$2,600; the Home of New-York, \$1,000, and the rest in Western companies.

IN BROOKLYN. A fire occurred in St. Vincent de Paul's Church, is North Sixth-st., at about 9 p. m. yesterday.

Fortunately the congregation had separated. The fire
originated from the heater, and about \$500 damage was
done before it was extinguished.

ELSEWHERE.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 18 .- Four stores on Mainst. were burned Friday night. The loss is \$10,000; insu-

St. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 13 .- In Beaver Falls, Renville County, a few nights ago, the residence of John Mangin was burned, and his wife and one son perished in the flames. Mrs. Mangin feared to follow her hus-band through the flames of the burning dwelling, and consequently she and her young child were burned to

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13 .- The American brig Florence, at this port for Liverpool, with 730 bales of upland cotton, was discovered to be on fire in the cotton last night, to extinguish which the vessel was filled with water. She is now being pumped out. The cargo is damaged by water and to some extent by fire. The injury to the vessel is as yet uncertain. Vessel and cargo are said to be insured.

MR. STEPHEN FISKE.

A brilliant gathering of theatrical and newspaper men occurred at the Lotos Club on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the regular weekly dinner, to meet Mr. Stophen Fiske of The London Hornet. Among those present were Managers Stuart of the Park Theater, Augustin Daly of the Fifth Avenue, Palmer of

Booth's, and Lamb of the New Park of Brooklyn, and Mesars, Henri Stuart, H. J. Montague, Harry Beckett, E. Dyas, Geo. Fawcett Rowe, Bronson Howard, Charles Gayler, Thoe, E. Morris, John W. Carroll, Fied. Marsden, Chandos Fallon, W. F. Gill of Boston, and others. Succeedes were made by Mesars, Paske, Gayler, William Stuart, and T. W. Knox. Mr. Fiske is a member of the Commiltee of the Savage Club of London with which the Lotos corresponds.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TRIAL OF COUNT VON ARNIM. THE PROCEEDINGS TO LAST UNTIL WEDNESDAY-FRIENDS OF THE ACCUSED HOLDING INTERVIEWS

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1974. A special telegram from Berlin to The Pall Mall Gazette says it is expected that the trial of Count von Arnim will be finished on Wednesday next. BERLIN, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.

At the beginning of the proceedings in the Arnim trial to-day the Public Prosecutor said that several friends of the prisoner had approached witnesses in the waiting-room and held interviews with them. Such practices were inadmissible, and he gave notice that the next time they occurred he would use harsher measures against the persons committing

After the examination of several witnesses Count von Arnim took the stand. He acknowledged that the paper entitled " Pro Memoria" emanated from him, but declined to state whether he caused its publication. He also declined to say to whom he addressed the two letters relating to the Œcumeni-

The Court trying Count von Arnim was in secret session two hours yesterday, when the most important of the documents, which have been withheld from the public, were read. The prosecution gave warning that any person who published or caused to be published these documents would be considered guilty of high treason.

Baron Holstein will testify on Monday morning, and the counsel will begin their arguments in the afternoon. The verdict will probably be postponed

THE ARGENTINE INSURRECTION. ANOTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF ITS END -CAPTURE OF ARREDONDO - AN AMNESTY

BUENOS AYRES, Monday, Dec. 7, 1874. It is officially announced that the insurrection is over. Gen. Arredondo, the last insurgent chief remaining in the field, has been defeated and captured, with his entire force, by Gen. Rocca of the national army. Order has been entirely restored throughout the Republic. The Government has issued a proclamation granting amnesty to all per-

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1874. A dispatch from Montevideo dated Dec. 9 says the insurrection in the Argentine States is there considered at an end.

sons who participated in the insurrection.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG. AN INQUIRY INTO THE VALIDITY OF THE ARREST OF ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

In the Reichstag yesterday Herr Gasker called attention to the arrest of Herr Majunke, a member of that body, and moved that the Committee on Standing Orders report as soon as possible if arrests of Deputies during the session are admissable, and if so. how they can eventually be avoided. The motion was

The Committee subsequently decided that the arrest of Herr Majunke was inadmissible, and recommended that the Reichetag demand his immediate liberation.

> THE CARLIST WAR. RFPORTED DEATH OF GEN. LOMA.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 14, 1874. The correspondent of The Daily News at Bayonne telegraphs a report in circulation there that Gen. Loma has died of wounds received in the last battle with the Carlists, but disputches from San Sebastian, the General's headquarters, leave the report unconfirmed. Telegrams from Carlist sources assert that he

FOREIGN NOTES.

London, Dec. 13.-Parliament will reassemble on the 5th of February.

LONDON, Dec. 12 .- The transit of Venus was SANTANDER, Dec. 13 .- Two vessels have been

wrecked off this port and eight lives lost. BERLIN, Dec. 13 .- The Minister of Justice, Dr. Leonhardt, intends to resign on account of ill-health. OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 12.-The Dominion Board of Trade will hold its fifth annual session in this city on the 19th of January next.

HAVANA, Dec. 13 .- A deputation of Knights Tempiars from the United States has been visiting the city and the interior. The members return to New-Orleans to morrow on the steamer Wilmington.

St. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 12 .- The special correspondent of The Press at Fort Garry, Manitoba, tele-graphs that, in spite of contradictory news, he knows positively that the British Government intends to issue positively that the British Government intends to issue amnesty to Riel and Lepine, in accordance with what is claimed to have been Sir John A. MacDonald's promise. It is a fact, though not heretofore made known, that Riel passed through this city some weeks ago on his way to Canada, although a reward was then and is now offered for his arrest, and officers here are waiting to

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13 .- The Returning

Board met yesterday and adjourned until Monday to give the members an opportunity to attend to private THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13.-The Alleghany delegation to the Legislature met yesterday afternoon, an unanimously voted to support the Hon. James P. Barr for United States Senator. The delegation, after com-

THE BOSTON MAYORALTY. Boston, Dec. 13.-The Hon. Francis B. Hayes was nominated for Mayor last night by the Poo-ple's Reform party.

FUNERAL OF THE HON. EZRA CORNELL. ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 13 .- At an early hour yesterday morning people from the surrounding towns in this county began to arrive to pay the last and tribute of respect to our honored dead, Exra Cornell. The trains on the various railroads brought large delegations from the more distant places, and before the hour designated for the funeral the town was thronged. Every public building, all business places, many private residence and arriving and departing trains were heavily drape orning, and all flags were at half mast. At 94 the body was removed from Mr. Cornell's late residence, borne by eight students, pall-bearers, passing through a line of cadets armed and uniformed extending to the door of the library. The hall was beautifully and appropriately decorated, embracing many elegant floral propriately decorated, embracing many elegant floral offerings from the friends of the deceased in New-York and elsewhere. The doors were thrown open, and for 5j hours a great crowd flied through the hall with solemn mien to view for the last time the mortal remains of the great benefactor. At locitick the remains were returned to the house, where the services consisted of the reading of the burial service by the Ray, Dr. Wilson, and prayer and a brief address by the Rey. Dr. Stebma. At these services only the immediate friends of the family were admitted. After the services a procession formed and marched to the University grounds. All business was suspended, and the remains were followed to their linst resting place by a wast throng of people. Many distinguished citizens from other parts of the State were present.

THE REPORTED INVASION OF THE BLACK HILLA.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.-Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, in an interview yesterday, expressed his utter disbelief in the stories recently telegraphed here from Sioux City of the presence of prospecting parties of miners in the Black Hills country. All the advices received by the General from the commanders of the military posts on the borders of the Black Hills country go to show that no white men have penetrated that region since Gen-Caster's expedition of last Summer. THE PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

RUFUS HATCH BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

THE EXPENDITURE OF \$750,000 STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR-IT ALL HAPPENED BEFORE MR. HATCH BE-CAME A DIRECTOR - WHAT HE KNOWS OF THE CONNECTION OF MR. STOCKWELL AND MR. IRWIN WITH THE MATTER-THE BOOKS GF THE COM-PANY OPEN FOR EXAMINATION.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-At the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, Rufus Hatch, Managing Director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was present and testified in regard to the \$750,000 paid to Mr. Irwin, substantially as fol-

Q. What connection have you had with the Company, and during what time? A. I became a Director about the last of May, 1873, and have continued so up to this time, becoming Managing Director in November, 1873. Since my appointment as Managing Director I have examined or caused to be examined to a certain extent, the accounts of the Company from the time of my accept-ance of office. Of the affairs of the Company since that

date I have made no examination except through the bookkeeper; personally, I have made none.

Q. Did you find any accounts which could not be explained? A. I did, such as the San Francisco account and the matter now under consideration, viz., the pay-ment of large sums of money to R. B. Irwin. This amount was paid by six checks, all bearing the same date, May 24, 1872, all drawn upon the National Bank of Commerce of New-York, all signed by T. T. Thompson, and all made payable to the order of R. B. Irwin. The different amounts were \$5,000, \$650,000, \$50,000, \$25,000, \$10,000, \$10,000, the first and last being indersed by Irwin R. B. Irwin.

Q. Are these the only checks unaccounted for. Tuey are, and there were no other disbursements for any purpose so far as I know.

Q. Was there anything in the cheek book or any other books relating to these checks ! A. There was nothing in the check book denoting where these checks went, but and bankers which I think refer to these checks. The security for these loans I know nothing about. I think these entries and checks have some connection, but as I have no memorandum of the books prior to 1873 I have

no personal knowledge of the matter. Q. Have you ever heard it reported that there was an agent of the Company at Washington during the application for the former aubsidy ! A. I know nothing of any agent at Washington; Mr. Irwin was agent at San Francisco, but there was nothing on our books to show that this money went there; I never heard any officer of the Company, or any other person, say anything in

Q. What steps have been taken by the Company in regard to these checks ! A. A suit I believe was commenced against Mr. Irwin last August, and Mr. Sage has had some talk with bim, but no report has been made.

Q. What books contain the entries of these checks † A. I have only looked over the books, and do not know particularly; the journal, ledger, cash book, &c., I presume, but am not certain.

Q. Have you any knowledge directly or indirectly this money was spent 1 A. None whatever; there is no mystery about lang other accounts except a check ing stated : this was returned with an unsatisfactory seen any entries of money paid to Mr. Irwin for services

Q. Do you know the date of the passage of the Subsidy bill! A. I do not exactly.

Q. Do you know any reason why Irwin in one day old be intrusted with so large a sum for stock loans, &c. 1 A. I do not.

Q. Had Irwin power to use money for stock loans t Mr. Hatch evaded this question, and could not explain to Mr. Dawes the modus operands in paying off loans made to stock brokers with the proceeds of the Comaid: No agent under my directorship has had the power to do so, but Mr. Irwin appears to have had the money.

Q. Do you not think that this money was drawn for corrupt purposes ! A. I do not know; you can get the books and examine them; I did not know that a Committee of Congress was investigating this matter in Pebruary, 1872, nor did Mr. Stockwell ever boast to me

that he had shammed sickness on that occasion. Q. What is Mr. Stockwell now doing in Europe ! A. I do not know; you can send a telegram and ascertain. Q. Do you know whether there was any examination of him or any investigation before be left 1 A. I a committee has been appointed to investigate the San Francisco accounts; I never spoke to Mr. Irwin, and saw him only once as he was leaving the office, when I heard Mr. Sage say that he was going to the bottom of

tinguishers."

Q. By whom were these transactions carried on 1 A. A great many names were used in connection with Mr. Stockwell's. I never thought of looking to see if Mr. Irwin's name was among them; but I do not remember stock operations. Several millions were used in these transactions, but Mr. Stockwell settled his account,

giving his check for \$340,000.

Q. What were the relations existing between Mr. Irwin and Mr. Stockwell 1 A. Most Intimate and friendly. I have heard that Mr. Irwin was Stockwell's confidential agent. Mr. Stockwell, I am aware, failed a few months before leaving the Company, and it was generally understood that he had been largely engaged in

Q. Do you know where Mr. Irwin was when the checks were paid 1 A. I do not.

Here the witness was shown indorsements on two checks amounting to \$15,000, by another bank than that of the Bank of Commerce, the date being May 29, 1874. Q. Have you made any examination of Irwin's ac-

count at the bank ! A. I have not. Q. How were checks drawn while Mr. Stockwell was President of the Company 1 A. Mr. Stockwell would order a check drawn and sign it blusself, or the Treasarer and Vice-President would do so; Mr. Stockwell could draw a check for as much money without the Ex-ecutive Committee knowing anything about it.

Q. Have you knowledge of any arrangement by which the Company is to pay to any person money or any other consideration for the continuance of the subsidy! A. I have no knowledge of any such arrange-

Q. Did the transactions of the Company with Mr. Roach have any relation to any subsidy ! A. They did not : we have paid Mr. Roach \$300,000 on three ships; we would not have ordered these suips had we not expected the subsidy continued; these ships are building by a positive contract, and are not ships of the first class.

Mr. Hubbard, attorney for Mr. Irwin, desired to ask a few questions, but the Committee refused to allow him to do so, on the ground that they were not investigating charges against Mr. Irwin, Mr. Beck saying that it would be time enough for Mr. Irwin's counsel to appear when Mr. Irwin had himself been examined. As in the Sanborn case, Sanborn's attorney had always appeared, but not Sanborn himself.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE INVESTIGA-TION.

MR. IRWIN'S ATTENDANCE PROMISED FOR TO-DAY-MR. HATCH'S STATEMENT-MR. IRWIN'S COUNSEL ASKS LEAVE TO PROPOUND QUESTIONS TO THE WITNESS-THE REQUEST DENIED, BECAUSE PRE-

MATURE. [GRNERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The Pacific Mail inrestigation was continued by the House Committee on

Ways and Means at its session on yesterday.

Gardiner J. Hubbard read to the Committee a gram received by him early yesterday morning from Richard B. Irwin, requesting him to engage apartments for Irwin in Washington for next Monday evening, and to be prepared to act as counsel for him before the Ways and Means Committee; also a telegram received to-day from a clerk of Irwin's, stafing that Irwin was ill and saleep, and calling his attention to his telegram of yesterday. The Committee informed Mr. Hubbard that he could not be permitted to set directly as counsel

time to be put by members of the Committee. Rufus Hatch, being sworn, was then examined by Mr. Kasson. He testified that he was elected a director of the Company on the last Wednesday in May, 1873, and has been a director ever since. He had no personal knowledge whatever of the business of the Company prior to May, 1873, but through an examination of the books he had a knowledge of its accounts for 1872. There were some items of the accounts during that period which had not been explained to the satisfaction of the Company. These items consisted selely of payments made to Richard B. Irwio, their San Francisco agent, to

the aggregate amount of \$750,000, the original cheeks for

which Mr. Hatch exhibited to the Committee. tively, all drawn on the National Bank of Commerce of for the Company by Theodore F. Johnson, Treasured pro tem., and F. W. G. Bellows, Vice-President, and al certified by the bank. The first of them is for \$5,000, and is indorsed not only by Irwin but by E. Williams The other checks are indersed only by Irwin, and ar for the following amounts, namely: \$620,000, \$50,000 \$25,000, and two for \$10,000 each.

The witness stated that these are the only c the existence of which he has any knowledge that have been drawn outside of the regular business of the Company, or which appear to require explanation. So far as the witness knows, the Company has no record of these checks except on the check-book; there are, how-ever, very large entries on the books of the Company for several mouths before and after the date of these stock operations in Wall-st. or money loans to bankers and brokers; witness thought it probable that the checks in question related to or were connected with some of these operations; there were no facts within his knowledge leading to this impression; these checks might have been used to repay loans, or been otherwise connected with these transactions, but witness had no per-sonal knowledge of any of the business of the Company

Witness did not know whether the Company had any agent at Washington during the pendency of the move ment for subsidy; never heard any person allege personal knowledge of the Company's having employed any agent here, and, in short, witness had no information either directly or indirectly, except through news paper statements, that the Company had ever expende

dollar to influence Congress.
Witness had never spoken to Irwin in his life, or see him but once. At that time he heard Mr. Sage say to Irwin that he (Sage) intended to go to the bottom of this matter, and also satisfy bimself in regard to a certain large expenditure made by Irwin for fire extinruishers. Witness bimself suspended as not satisfactory one voucher of \$29,000 for expenses or disbursement which had been flied by Irwin at the time he left the service of the Company in November, 1872. Witness mpnorted by Irwin's name alone.

power to draw out the money of the Company, except by order of the President. There was nothing on the by order of the President. There was nothing on the books to show for what purpose this money was used. Action was taken by the Company early in 1873 to ascertain what had become of this money. Witness did not then know that Congress had commenced an investigation of the matter. Nothing had been developed in conversations or consultations of the Board of Directors to show that any of them had any desire or motive to cover up these matters, or that their suit against Irwin was not brought in good faith. Witness's theory as to these checks was based on nothing more than conjecture as to possibilities. Witness stated that James D. Smith is the only member of the present Board who was a director of the Company at the time referred to.

Mr. Walfron called witness's attention to the fact that two of the checks, namely, one for \$5,000 and one for \$10,000, were stanged as paid by the oank May 29, and sided him if this did not prove that Irwin was not in San Francisco about that time, and also whether in view of the other checks bearing no indorsement except Irwin's, it was not certain that they had been paid over the counter of the Bank of Commerce, and not through any other bank! Witness answered in the affirmative, and in response to a further question by Mr. Waldron, stated he knew of no investigation having as yet been made by the Company at the Bank of Commerce in recard to these points.

Witness did not know whether or not thad been a practice of the Company prior to his connection with its management to advance money to bankers or brokers to protect the price of its stock. There was a possibility that these checks migrat have been used to repay ionas made by the Company, but he knew nothing whatever about the transactions more than he had now stated.

Mr. Hubbard, as counsel for Irwin, at this point submitted to the chairman (Mr. Dawes) some written question be propounded to witness, but several members observed that this would seem to be premature, as Irwin had not yet appeared for examination.

Mr. Roberta rem

observed that this would seem to be premature, as Irwin had not yet appeared for examination.

Mr. Roberts remarked that there were no charges pending before the Committee against Irwin, and Mr. Be k said he had never heard of a witness appearing by attorney. The questions were therefore not allowed to be put at present.

Mr. Haten was excused, to reappear when notified by a the committee, consisting of Mesers. Kasson and Beck.

Mr. Haten was excused to reappear when bounded by a sub-committee, consisting of Mesers. Kasson and Beck, and to then bring with him such of the Company's books as this sub-committee may designate. The investigation was then subourned until next Tues-day, when Irwin is expected to be present for examin-

RICHARD B. IRWIN UNDER ARREST.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS TAKESHIM INTO CUSTODY-PROBABILITY THAT HIS TESTIMONY WILL BEAR HEAVILY AGAINST MESSRS. SAGE AND HATCH. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway of the House of

Representatives arrived at the Hoffman House on Satur-day morning, and took Richard B. Irwin formally into custody, on a warrant of arrest issued by the Speaker of the House, on a charge of contempt in failing to appear and testify before the Ways and Means Committee relative to the circumstances attending the passage of the Pacific Mail Subsidy bill. Mr. Ordway was accompanied by an assistant, and was fully prepared to hold Mr. Irwin strictly in custody, but he itement, and volunteered to permit him to remain in his room, a spacious parior of the Hoffman House, the Sergeant or his assistant being continually on guard either in the room or the hallway leading to This strict watch was somewhat laxed yesterday, the European steamers by which the House supposed Mr. Irwin might stiempt to escape having sailed. Mr. Irwin himself volunteered a contdential communication very gravely to the Sergeaut-at-Arms, and, showing him a side door communicating with an unguarded passage-way to Twenty-fourth-st. by which the prisoner might at any moment have taken his departure unobserved, remarked, "Now that the steamers have sailed, Ordway, you would better lock that door." The Sergeant-at-Arms saw the loke and relaxed his severity. Since the tirst summons to appear and testify, Mr. Irwin has been the recipient almost hourly of telegrams from Washing ton regarding bis health; and on Saturday afternoon he replied that if his nervous excitement were aggravated by the receipt of any more telegrams he thought he would suffer a relapse and be unable to attend even by Tuesday. As the telegrams immediately ceased, he an-nounced yesterday that he would be able to go with

Mr. Ordway to-day, and would be ready to attend the Committee on Tuesday.

In reply to inquiries as to the tenor of the testimony which he would give before the Committee, he said he preferred not to make it public prematurely. It would come with more force if it came suddenly. As to an swering the questions of the Committee at all, he said that depended upon what they asked him. He would give them all the legitimate information in his power, readily and cheerfully, and he would not court martyr-dom. But if they asked him questions which he was satisfied he ought not answer, although he could not imagine that any such questions would be asked, he would have to refuse to reply, and take the consequences. It was better to be a prisoner for the right than a freeman in the wrong. But as to hunting him down and making a martyr of him, the old hunter's story of a wolf being pursued by a dog, with the dog a little ahead.

A friend of Mr. Irwin stated to a TRIBUNE recorter that the testimony would bear heavily on Mr. Sage and Mr. Hatch, and that probably Mr. Sage, whose testimony relative to the alleged arrest of Irwin in August was untrue, would be recalled to revise that portion of his story, and Mr. Hatch would probably be recalled to revise his testimony relative to the circumstances under which the first Pacific Mail subsidy was obtained.

The Sergeant-at-Arms will leave this city for Washing ton with his prisoner this morning. As it was evident that the course of Mr. Irwin would have a material effect upon the relations of the Pacific Mail Company to the Government and the continuance of the subsidy, the Company have resolved to defer the prosecution of the suit begun against him.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 13 .- The Utah Western Railroad will begin running regular trains west from here on Monday. The road is now completed for twelve miles, and will be continued west to Stockton as rapidly as possible. The grading on the extension of the Utah Southern Railroad is completed to Payson.

UTAH RAILROAD EXTENSIONS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONFLICT. ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE RECENT

TROUBLES. AN ADDRESS ISSUED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF VICESBURG-THE PRAUDS PRACTICED BY THE COLORED OFFICIALS BET FORTH-UNLAWFUL AP-POINTMENTS BY GOV. AMES-THE PEOPLE FORCED TO TAKE ARMS IN DEFENSE OF THEIR HOMES-

GOV. AMES'S COURSE DENOUNCED - PROTEST

AGAINST AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

VICKSBURG. Dec. 13 .-- A large body of citilate troubles. The statement is signed by B. G. Hum-phreys, ex-Governor; John A. Klein. President of the Mississippi Valley Bank; B. R. Thomas, President of the Vicksburg Bank; G. Gordon Adams, ex-United States District-Attorney and U. S. Commissioner; Chas. E. Furlong, Republican State Senator; John T. Beard, Fred. Speed, John D. Finney, ex-U. S. Army officer; C. K. Marshall, D. D. Bowman, and Mesers. Miller, McCar-die, Cowan, Baum, Cathings, and other prominent citizeus. After recounting that the Warren County officials in 1873 were nearly all negroes, the statement shows that T. W. Cardoza, Circuit Clerk, was elected State Su perintendent of Education, and Gov. Ames thereupon, pointed A. W. Dorsey his successor, in August, 1874. Upon affidavit of the State Auditor of Public Accounts, Dorsey was arrested for assuing false and forged certificates. Dorsey was committed to Jail, and resigned again the vacancy was filled by appointment by Gov. Ames contrary to law, and the appointee still holds possession of the office. The investigation into Dorsey's rauds discovered Cardoza to be guilty of similar

Clerk, and was sole custodian of the county seat and the ablic records. It being discovered that large amounts of forged warrants were in circulation, Davenport was supervisors, and persistently failed to do so. He refused committee of tax-payers permission to examine the records, and after his flight it was discovered that he had no bond whatever on record.

At the October Term of the Circuit Court, Dorsey, Davenport, and Cardoza were indicted by the Grand Jury, composed of ten blacks and seven whites. During the inquiry into the offense the books of the County Treasrer, and other valuable records bearing evidence of the guilt of the parties, were stolen. Other records used in also stolen. The Sheriff is also Tax Collector, and ond, and when its worthlessness was known several of gal. The Supervisors' Attorney (Republican) declared one. It was generally understood that the Board acted under the influence of the Sheriff, and indicted officials who were interested in keeping him in office. In November, the Sheriff published a card calling on the tax-payers to pay up, and saying be would hold the Sheriff's office until ousted by the Supreme Court. In this condition of affairs, namelytaxes amounting to five per cent of values were due; the Sheriff to whom the taxes were payable was in importuned to do so, had failed to take the measures required by law for the protection of the people; valuable public records and papers, necessary as evidence to con-vict Cardozs, Davenport, and Dorsey, on the indictment found against them, had been stolen from the Courthouse of which the Sheriff is by law the keeper; Sheriff Crosby was known to be an intimate personal and politi-cal friend of those criminals, and beside being charged with the important duty of summoning the juries by whom they should be tried, was the custodian of records furnishing evidence of their guilt, and had failed to pro tect the same from larceny and spollation; and to all appearance these officials seemed banded together for appearance these omenas seemed cannot together to mutual protection, and in strength of numbers and mutual countenance were delying the laws of the State, and prostituting their offices to their private ends; in this condition of affairs the taxpayers held a meeting, and, as already known, de-manded the resignation of the officials. Crosby resigned, and the others flad. Crosby then went to Jackon to consult Gov. Ames, and Ames issued a proclamation commanding the tax-payers to disperse. peraneously with Ames's proclamation, a cord signed "Peter Croeby" was circulated among the colored people, denouncing the whites as ruffians and barbarins, and calling on his friends to come to the aid of the Sheriff and support him. On the same day Gov. Ames the Adjutant-General and aid arrived in Vicksburg, and about the same time Hall, the captain of a negro company of militia, received orders to hold himself in readiness for orders, which orders were sent direct to the tax-payers, contemplating no violent measures themselves and ignorant of any contemplated by Crosby and confederates, presented to Chancellor Hill (Rep.) bill of injunction against Crospy. Acting Speriff, unti order Sunday night granting the injunction, which

would have been served Monday morning. While the consultation was being held with Chancellor Hill A. J. Packer, Gov. Ames's Adjutant-General, and Crosby came in together, and Crobsy was informed that it was rumored the negroes of the country would attempt to invade the city upon the following morning. He disclaimed any knowledge on the subject, but said he had the power to disperse them, though he saw no ne had the power to their coming if they desired. Upon this be was earnestly besought by Chancellor Hill and the citizens present to send out orders to them that night to return to their homes, as if such attempt was made such blood would be shed. Crosby promised to do so Nevertheless, early on Monday morning, negroes marched on the city from several roads. The citizens, partly warned the night before, armed, and went to the efense of the city. They came in contact with several odies of armed negroes, numbering from 200 to 400 each, on three different roads, and defeated and repulsed each body. It is estimated that from 50 to 100 mg oes were killed and wounded, and about 30 mere captured, all of whom, except four of the leaders, have been released

and permitted to go home. The statement goes on to say that the prisoners car they come to the city under orders from Crosby, who ddress concludes as follows:

they come to the city under orders from Crosby, who gave Ames as his authority for calling them out. The address concludes as follows:

Upon this record the people of Warren County are withing to receive the judgment of the county. From it they feet that their fair-minded fellow-citiz he everywhere must inevitably conclude that, for several years past, our County Government has been in the hands of ignorant and corrupt officials, who, with one or two exceptions, plundered the public treasury and set the laws and rights of the people at deflance; that these officials of late have been so banded togother effectually to deprive the people of the remedies provided by law for their protection, and to secure nor themselves cooperative immunity from punishment for their crumes; that in their crusade against the rights of the people of the remedies provided by law for their protection, and to secure nor themselves cooperative immunity from punishment for their crumes; that in their crusade against the rights of the people mees officials have received the countenance and support of the Governor and otacks of anch authority in the State Government; that the Governor has hidself twice invaded their rights in open violation of the State laws and Constitution, by assauming to fill by Exceutive appointment offices made elective by the people; that all these officials have been Republicans and nearly all of them of the colored race; and that not one has ever been molested in his office by reason of his politics or his color; that our people had endured those evid is a spirit of iorbearance until forocarance ce-sed to be a virtue, and they were impelied to resistance by the instinct of self-preservation; that they assembled peace-ality, and as the survex means of attaining security demanded of these faithless stewards that they resign the trusts condided to them; that failing in this they resorted to a romedy by an injunction in equity is so far us it was in its nature available to their case; that these peaceable measures on

PURSUIT OF THE CORINTH BANK ROBBERS CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—The latest from the Corinth Bank robbers states that the Sheriff's po-hot pursuit, but are nearly 15 hours behind the robbers were making for lead Mountain, Alexan